

HIV/AIDS Profile: Central African Republic

Demographic Indicators

	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	3,513	3,738	Growth Rate (%)	1.8 %	2.5 %
Crude Birth Rate	38	38	Crude Death Rate	18	11
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	107	94	Both Sexes	44	58
Male	114	102	Male	42	56
Female	99	87	Female	46	61

Percent Urban	39		Total Fertility Rate	5.0	
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.					

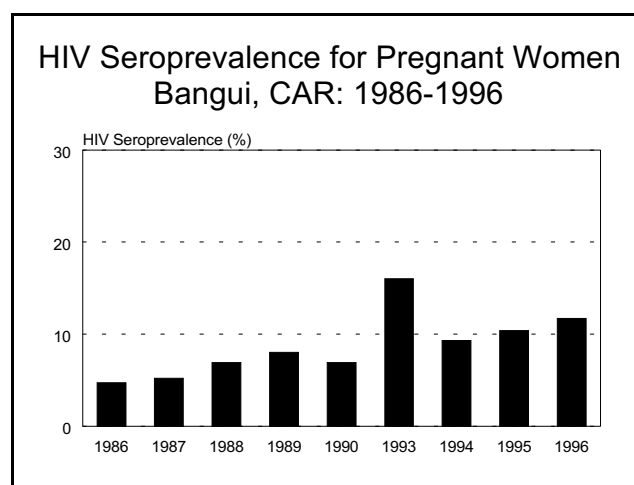
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999			13.8 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 5/30/97			2.11		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 5/30/97			7016		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.					

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

Available data on the HIV epidemic in the Central African Republic (CAR) show ever increasing levels of infection among pregnant women in the capital and other urban areas. By 1996, anywhere from 12 to 20 percent of pregnant women were HIV positive. Much less is known about rural area infection rates. However, the little available suggests a serious epidemic in selected rural areas as well.

- HIV sentinel surveillance carried out in the capital city, Bangui, show that HIV prevalence among pregnant women ranged from 5 percent in 1986 and 1987 to 16 percent in 1993. The latest data available covering 1996 indicated that 12 percent of pregnant women tested positive.

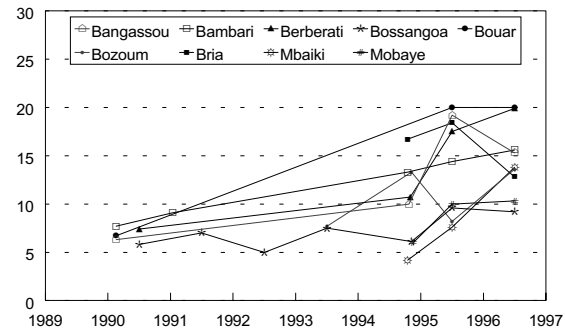


Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

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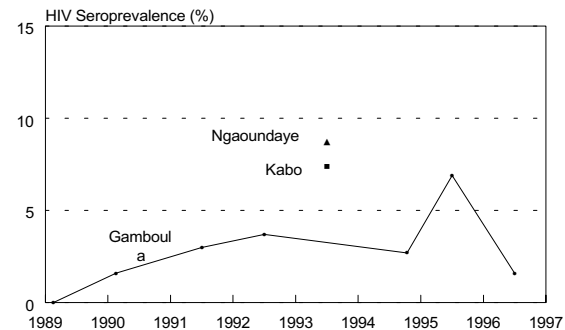
- Sentinel surveillance of pregnant women in selected cities has shown a general upward trend in HIV prevalence since 1990. By 1996, HIV prevalence had reached 20 percent in Berberati and Bouar, 16 percent in Bambari and 15 percent in Bangassou.

HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women
Selected Cities, CAR: 1989-1996



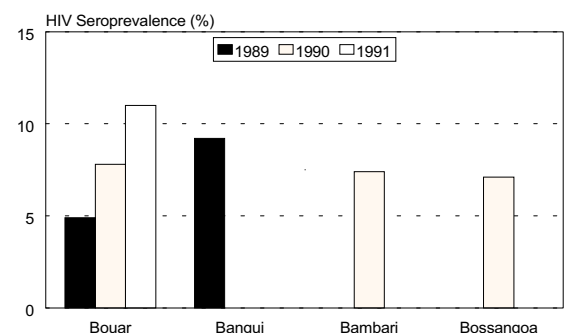
- Sentinel surveillance was carried out among pregnant women in rural areas of CAR. In Gamboula, HIV prevalence generally fluctuated between 2 and 3 percent throughout the 1990s. However, in 1995, 7 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV positive. Kabo and Ngaoundaye had similar rates of infection in 1993, 7 to 8 percent.

HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women
Selected Rural Areas, CAR: 1989-1996



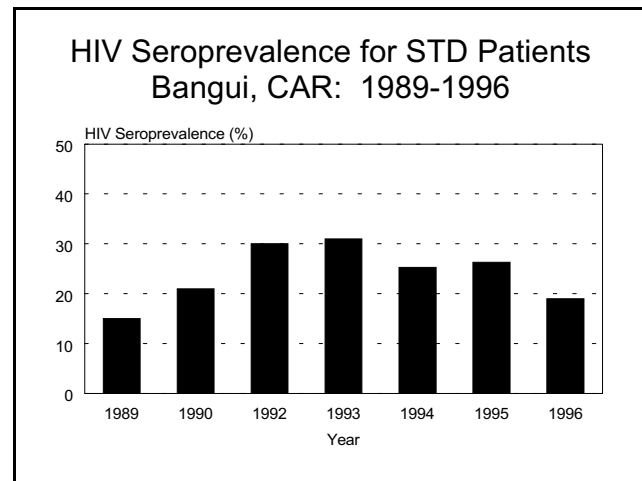
- In the CAR, blood donors have also been monitored for HIV infection. In Bouar, HIV prevalence more than doubled between 1989 and 1991, rising from 5 to 11 percent. In 1989, 9 percent of donors tested were HIV positive in Bangui while 7 percent of those in Bambari and Bossangoa tested positive in 1990.

HIV Seroprevalence for Blood Donors
Four Cities in CAR: 1989-1991

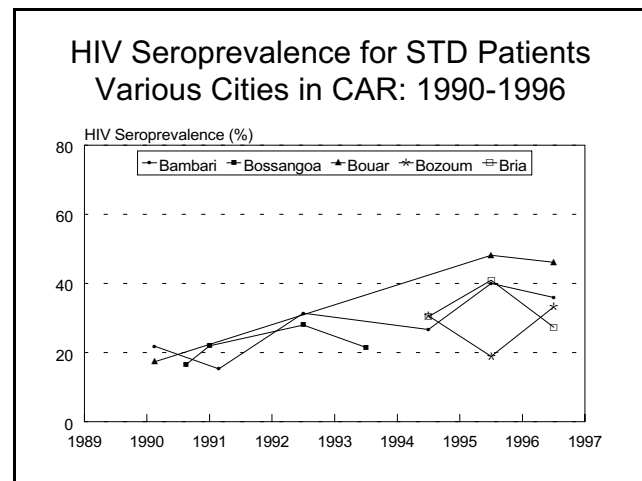


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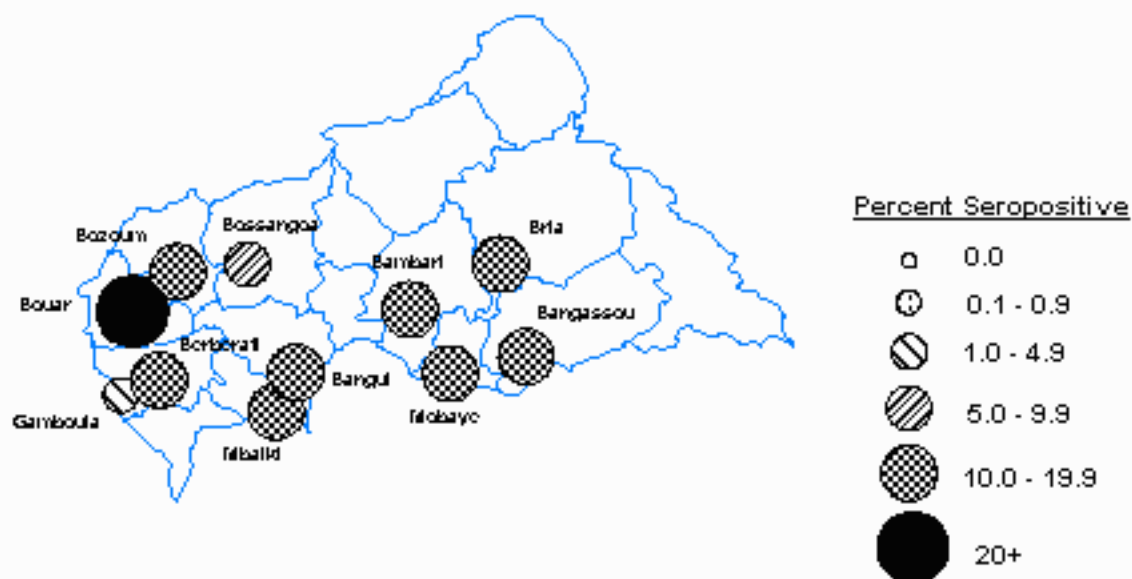
- According to sentinel surveillance results, HIV prevalence among STD patients in Bangui fluctuated during 1989-96. In 1989 15 percent of patients tested were infected. The highest level was reached in 1993, 31 percent. In 1996, 19 percent of STD patients tested were HIV positive.



- HIV seroprevalence among STD patients has generally fluctuated in Bambari, Bossangoa, Bozoum, and Bria throughout the 1990s. In Bouar, however, HIV prevalence almost tripled, going from 17 percent of patients testing positive in 1990 to 48 percent in 1995.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Central African Republic: 1996



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
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Country Profile, September 2000.

Sources for Central African Republic

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